Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

interesting to recall that de Montessus' interest in earthquakes was first awakened when he was a resident in Central America giving instruction in military science. The greater part of his work has, however, been accomplished in France as a major of artillery, for much of the time upon recruiting service. The last proofs of the present work he revised in South America, where he now directs the seismological service of the Republic of Chili. W. H. H.

Research in China. Vol. I, Pt. I: Descriptive Topography and Geology. By BAILEY WILLIS, ELIOT BLACKWELDER, AND R. H. SARGENT. Vol. I, Pt. II: Petrography and Zoölogy. By ELIOT BLACKWELDER; Syllabary of Chinese Sounds, by FRIEDRICH HIRTH. Vol. II: Systematic Geology. By BAILEY WILLIS; Atlas, by R. H. SARGENT. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution, 1907.

These sumptuous volumes constitute a monumental contribution to Asiatic geology. They are signal productions not only in their substance and form, but in the fact that they are a gift of productive industry to progressive science, and a tribute of one of the newest phases of civilization to one of the oldest. They give expression also to a departure from inherited methods in that, though the work was circumscribed by limitations of time and means, and confessedly but expeditional, it was given a high degree of maturity so far as it went, with the definite expectation that other mature work, by some competent organization, will be duly fitted on to it on either hand. The territory attempted was mapped topographically as well as geologically, and both with a degree of fidelity, so far as one can judge, comparable to that of an official survey of the better order. The limitations of any survey made by such an expedition are necessarily great, but there is ground to believe that, in this case, these are chiefly limitations of area merely.

The ground covered embraced a selected tract in the province of Shantung in northeastern China, chosen because of its Cambro-Ordovician terranes, and a strip, of rather wandering course, reaching from the province of Chili in north-central China westward and southward and then southeastward, through the provinces of Shan-si, Shen-si, and Hu-peï, terminating at the lower cañon of the Yang-tsï-kiang. The formations involved range through the whole geological column, but the more notable phenomena brought to attention are those of the Cambro-Ordovician, the Siluro-Devonian, the Carboniferous, and the Tertiary-Quaternary. These are treated descriptively in Vol. I, and systematically and philosophically in Vol. II. The descriptive contributions of Blackwelder are an important factor of the investigation and give evidence at once of fidelity and skill. The systematic and philosophic treatment by Willis presents in lucid form the larger deductions of the investigation, embracing at once the stratigraphic, the physiographic, and the dynamic. Although the order selected for presentation in these volumes is the natural and logical one, some will find it serviceable to read the systematic summation and the salient conclusions of Vol. II first and seek the details on which they are based afterward.

The previous work, of Richthofen, Pumpelly, and others have given us some familiarity with the stratigraphic series of central China, and have thus taken the flavor of freshness from some of the important lines of this research, but new features of critical interest have been brought forth by this investigation, more, indeed, than could have been anticipated, and some of these are distinct surprises. The analysis of the deformations by physiographic, as well as stratigraphic methods, and the determination of geological stages by the former method are among the most notable contributions. These cannot be reviewed in detail here, nor would it be best if practicable, since they can be appreciated at their full value only by reading at length the elegant verbal and graphic expositions which they have received at the hands of an artist at once with pen, pencil, and camera.

Perhaps the most startling and, in many respects, the most significant of the results of the investigation was the discovery, on the Yang-tsï-kiang, in about the latitude of New Orleans, of a thick glacial deposit lying below the trilobite horizon of the Lower Cambrian. This discovery, supported by evidences of similar formations at approximately the same horizons, as it would appear, in distant parts of the earth, added to Coleman's recent determination of a still earlier glacial formation at the base of the Huronian in North America, and supported by the general deductions from cosmogonic and physical data that have recently been advanced, makes it clear that a radical reversal of ancestral ideas as to atmospheric evolution and early climatic history is upon us.

The admirable topographic work of Sargent furnishes an excellent basis for the stratigraphic mapping and the physiographic induction.

T. C. C.

Glaciers of the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks. By WILLIAM HITTELL SHERZER. Smithsonian Institution, 1907. Quarto, pp. 135.

This elegant volume gives the results of a systematic examination of the Victoria and Wenkchemna glaciers in Alberta and of the Yoho, Asulkan, and Illecillewaet glaciers in British Columbia. The study embraced the